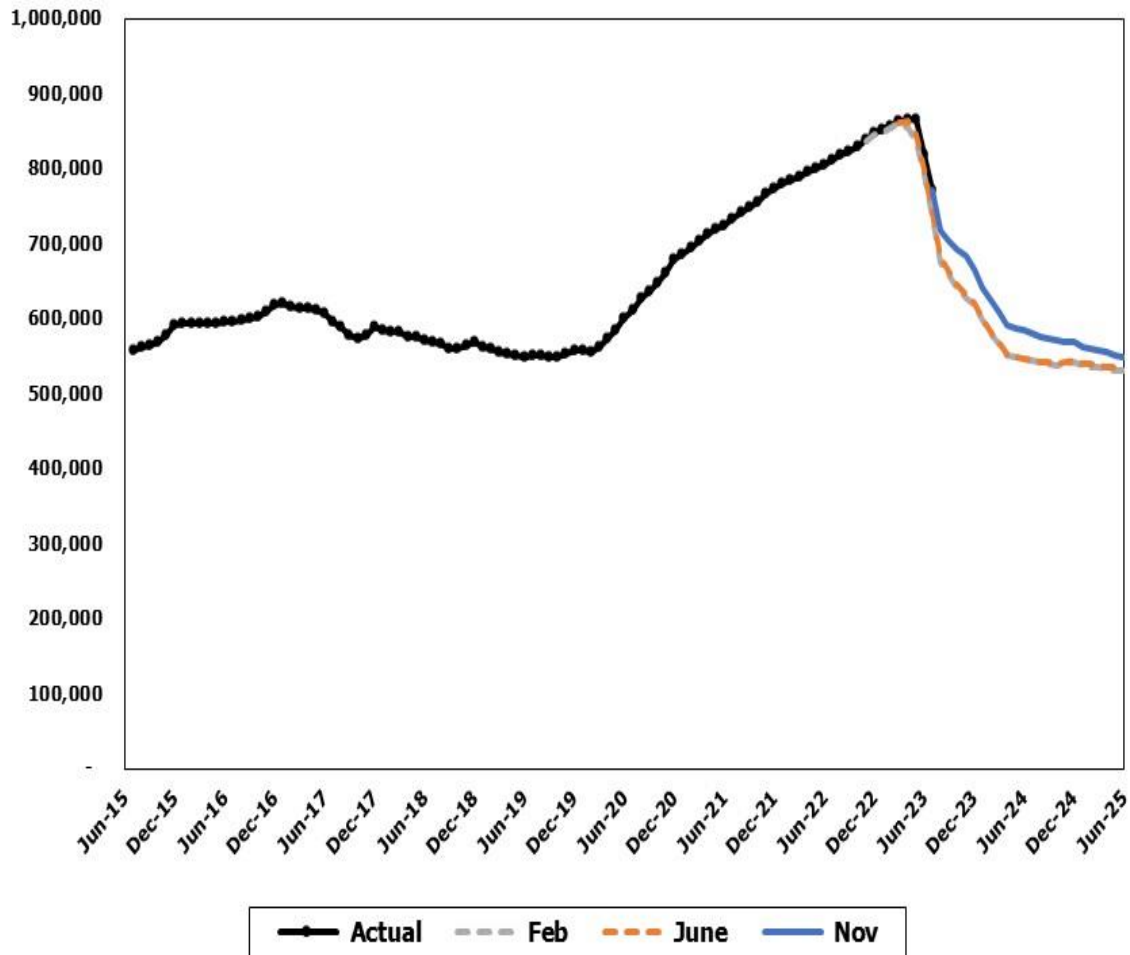


Low-Income Adults



The Low-Income Adults caseload forecast began in January 2014 with the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and it reflects the extension of Medicaid eligibility to adults under 138 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-23 Forecast | Jun-23 Forecast | Nov-23 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2024 | 612,005 | 615,341 | 655,810 | 43,805 | 7.2% | 40,469 | 6.6% |
| 2025 | 537,195 | 539,241 | 564,532 | 27,337 | 5.1% | 25,291 | 4.7% |

The November 2023 forecast is, on average, 35,571 cases or 6.2 percent higher than the February forecast and 32,880 cases or 5.7 percent higher than the June forecast for the 2023-25 Biennium.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| Month | Jun-23 | | Variance | Percent |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Forecast | Actual | | Variance |
| Mar-23 | 860,807 | 862,213 | 1,406 | 0.2% |
| Apr-23 | 863,846 | 866,459 | 2,612 | 0.3% |
| May-23 | 846,395 | 865,888 | 19,493 | 2.3% |
| Jun-23 | 799,057 | 817,524 | 18,467 | 2.3% |
| Jul-23 | 741,817 | 770,506 | 28,690 | 3.9% |

Actuals are tracking, on average, 14,137 cases or 1.7 percent above the June forecast.

The unwinding process of the pandemic continuous enrollment requirement began in April 2023. The caseload will continue to drop as the Health Care Authority (HCA) re-determines eligibility for pandemic postponed cases to ensure compliance with federal requirements. However, the HCA redetermination process is slower than assumed in prior forecast cycles due to staff turnover and new staff trainings, increased new applications, and federal outreach requirements. In addition, there are an increasing number of cases needing post-eligibility review (PER) that results in an increasing backlog. Based on experience with the previous PER backlog, the process may substantially impact November forecast performance, and it will probably impact performance in future forecast cycles.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | Prior Year | Percent Change |
| Actual | 2016 | 582,112 | | |
| | 2017 | 608,829 | 26,717 | 4.6% |
| | 2018 | 581,131 | -27,698 | -4.5% |
| | 2019 | 559,735 | -21,396 | -3.7% |
| | 2020 | 561,692 | 1,957 | 0.3% |
| | 2021 | 675,253 | 113,561 | 20.2% |
| | 2022 | 772,941 | 97,688 | 14.5% |
| | 2023 | 840,859 | 67,918 | 8.8% |
| Forecast | 2024 | 655,810 | -185,049 | -22.0% |
| | 2025 | 564,532 | -91,278 | -13.9% |

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high primarily due to the uncertainties from the Medicaid continuous enrollment unwinding process and the uncertainties of the post-eligibility review process during and after the unwinding period.